

Appendix 2

Principal UN Organs

General Assembly

The General Assembly is composed of all 191 members of the United Nations. As of December 31, 2005, they are:

Member	Date of Admission	Member	Date of Admission
Afghanistan	Nov. 19, 1946	Comoros	Nov. 12, 1975
Albania	Dec. 14, 1955	Congo	Sept. 20, 1960
Algeria	Oct. 8, 1962	Congo, Democratic	
Andorra	July 28, 1993	Republic of the	Sept. 20, 1960
Angola	Dec. 1, 1976	Costa Rica	Nov. 2, 1945
Antigua and Barbuda	Nov. 11, 1981	Cote d'Ivoire	Sept. 20, 1960
Argentina	Oct. 24, 1945	Croatia	May 22, 1992
Armenia	March 2, 1992	Cuba	Oct. 24, 1945
Australia	Nov. 1, 1945	Cyprus	Sept. 20, 1960
Austria	Dec. 14, 1955	Czech Republic	Jan. 19, 1993
Azerbaijan	March 2, 1992	Denmark	Oct. 24, 1945
Bahamas	Sept. 18, 1973	Djibouti	Sept. 20, 1977
Bahrain	Sept. 21, 1971	Dominica	Dec. 18, 1978
Bangladesh	Sept. 17, 1974	Dominican Republic	Oct. 24, 1945
Barbados	Dec. 9, 1966	Ecuador	Dec. 21, 1945
Belarus	Oct. 24, 1945	Egypt	Oct. 24, 1945
Belgium	Dec. 27, 1945	El Salvador	Oct. 24, 1945
Belize	Sept. 25, 1981	Equatorial Guinea	Nov. 12, 1968
Benin	Sept. 20, 1960	Eritrea	May 28, 1993
Bhutan	Sept. 21, 1960	Estonia	Sept. 17, 1991
Bolivia	Nov. 14, 1945	Ethiopia	Nov. 13, 1945
Bosnia and Herzegovina	May 22, 1992	Fiji	Oct. 13, 1970
Botswana	Oct. 17, 1966	Finland	Dec. 14, 1955
Brazil	Oct. 24, 1945	France	Oct. 24, 1945
Brunei Darussalam	Sept. 21, 1984	Gabon	Sept. 20, 1960
Bulgaria	Dec. 14, 1955	Gambia	Sept. 21, 1965
Burkina Faso	Sept. 20, 1960	Georgia	July 31, 1992
Burundi	Sept. 18, 1962	Germany	Sept. 18, 1973
Cambodia	Dec. 14, 1955	Ghana	March 8, 1957
Cameroon	Sept. 20, 1960	Greece	Oct. 25, 1945
Canada	Nov. 9, 1945	Grenada	Sept. 17, 1974
Cape Verde	Sept. 16, 1975	Guatemala	Nov. 21, 1945
Central African Republic	Sept. 20, 1960	Guinea	Dec. 12, 1958
Chad	Sept. 20, 1960	Guinea-Bissau	Sept. 17, 1974
Chile	Oct. 24, 1945	Guyana	Sept. 20, 1966
China	Oct. 24, 1945	Haiti	Oct. 24, 1945
Colombia	Nov. 5, 1945	Honduras	Dec. 17, 1945
		Hungary	Dec. 14, 1955
		Iceland	Nov. 19, 1946

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Member	Date of Admission	Member	Date of Admission
India	Oct. 30, 1945	Niger	Sept. 20, 1960
Indonesia	Sept. 28, 1950	Nigeria	Oct. 7, 1960
Iran	Oct. 24, 1945	Norway	Nov. 27, 1945
Iraq	Dec. 21, 1945	Oman	Oct. 7, 1971
Ireland	Dec. 14, 1955	Pakistan	Sept. 30, 1947
Israel	May 11, 1949	Palau	Dec. 15, 1994
Italy	Dec. 14, 1955	Panama	Nov. 13, 1945
Jamaica	Sept. 18, 1962	Papua New Guinea	Oct. 10, 1975
Japan	Dec. 18, 1956	Paraguay	Oct. 24, 1945
Jordan	Dec. 14, 1955	Peru	Oct. 31, 1945
Kazakhstan	March 2, 1992	Philippines	Oct. 24, 1945
Kenya	Dec. 16, 1963	Poland	Oct. 24, 1945
Kiribati	Sept. 14, 1999	Portugal	Dec. 14, 1955
Korea, Democratic People's Republic	Sept. 17, 1991	Qatar	Sept. 21, 1971
Korea, Republic of	Sept. 17, 1991	Romania	Dec. 14, 1955
Kuwait	May 14, 1963	Russian Federation	Oct. 24, 1945
Kyrgyzstan	March 2, 1992	Rwanda	Sept. 18, 1962
Laos	Dec. 14, 1955	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Sept. 23, 1983
Latvia	Sept. 17, 1991	Saint Lucia	Sept. 18, 1979
Lebanon	Oct. 24, 1945	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Sept. 16, 1980
Lesotho	Oct. 17, 1966	Samoa	Dec. 15, 1976
Liberia	Nov. 2, 1945	San Marino	March 2, 1992
Libya	Dec. 14, 1955	Sao Tome and Principe	Sept. 16, 1975
Liechtenstein	Sept. 18, 1990	Saudi Arabia	Oct. 24, 1945
Lithuania	Sept. 17, 1991	Senegal	Sept. 28, 1960
Luxembourg	Oct. 24, 1945	Serbia/Montenegro*	Nov. 1, 2000
Madagascar	Sept. 20, 1960	Seychelles	Sept. 21, 1976
Malawi	Dec. 1, 1964	Sierra Leone	Sept. 27, 1961
Malaysia	Sept. 17, 1957	Singapore	Sept. 21, 1965
Maldives	Sept. 21, 1965	Slovak Republic	Jan. 19, 1993
Mali	Sept. 28, 1960	Slovenia	May 22, 1992
Malta	Dec. 1, 1964	Solomon Islands	Sept. 19, 1978
Marshall Islands	Sept. 17, 1991	Somalia	Sept. 20, 1960
Mauritania	Oct. 27, 1961	South Africa	Nov. 7, 1945
Mauritius	April 24, 1968	Spain	Dec. 14, 1955
Mexico	Nov. 7, 1945	Sri Lanka	Dec. 14, 1955
Micronesia	Sept. 17, 1991	Sudan	Nov. 12, 1956
Moldova	March 2, 1992	Suriname	Dec. 4, 1975
Monaco	May 28, 1993	Swaziland	Sept. 24, 1968
Mongolia	Oct. 27, 1961	Sweden	Nov. 19, 1946
Morocco	Nov. 12, 1956	Switzerland	Sept. 10, 2002
Mozambique	Sept. 16, 1975	Syria	Oct. 24, 1945
Myanmar (Burma)	April 19, 1948	Tajikistan	March 2, 1992
Namibia	April 23, 1990	Tanzania	Dec. 14, 1961
Nauru, Republic of	Sept. 14, 1999	Thailand	Dec. 16, 1946
Nepal	Dec. 14, 1955	The Former Yugoslav Republic of	
Netherlands	Dec. 10, 1945		
New Zealand	Oct. 24, 1945		
Nicaragua	Oct. 24, 1945		

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Member	Date of Admission	Member	Date of Admission
Macedonia	April 8, 1993	Emirates	Dec. 9, 1971
Timor-Leste	Sept. 27, 2002	United Kingdom	Oct. 24, 1945
Togo	Sept. 20, 1960	United States	Oct. 24, 1945
Tonga, Kingdom of	Sept. 14, 1999	Uruguay	Dec. 18, 1945
Trinidad and Tobago	Sept. 18, 1962	Uzbekistan	March 2, 1992
Tunisia	Nov. 12, 1956	Vanuatu	Sept. 15, 1981
Turkey	Oct. 24, 1945	Venezuela	Nov. 15, 1945
Tuvalu	Sept. 5, 2000	Vietnam	Sept. 20, 1977
Turkmenistan	March 2, 1992	Yemen	Sept. 30, 1947
Uganda	Oct. 25, 1962	Zambia	Dec. 1, 1964
Ukraine	Oct. 24, 1945	Zimbabwe	Aug. 25, 1980
United Arab			

*The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was an original member of the United Nations (signing the Charter on October 19, 1945), until its dissolution following the establishment and subsequent admission as new members of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was admitted as a member on November 1, 2000.

On February 4, 2003, the name of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was changed to Serbia/Montenegro.

The 59th regular session of the General Assembly, which had been suspended December 23, 2004, held resumed sessions during 2005. The session was formally closed on September 13.

The General Assembly held its 28th Special Session in January, devoted to the Commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the liberation of the Nazi concentration camps.

The 60th regular session of the General Assembly convened September 13, 2005, and was suspended December 23.

The Assembly elected Jan Eliasson (Sweden) as President and the Chairs of the Delegations of Angola, Armenia, Brazil, Central African Republic, China, France, Guinea-Bissau, India, Iran, Israel, Kenya, Malaysia, Mali, Myanmar (Burma), Pakistan, Paraguay, Russia, Tunisia, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Venezuela as the 21 Vice Presidents.

The Chairs of the six Main Committees, on which each member may be represented, were:

First Committee (Disarmament and International Security)—Choi Young-jin (Republic of Korea)

Second Committee (Economic and Financial)—Aminu Bashir Wali (Nigeria)

Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural)—Francis K. Butagira (Uganda)

Fourth Committee (Special Political and Decolonization)—Yashar Aliyev (Azerbaijan)

Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary)—John W. Ashe (Antigua and Barbuda)

Sixth Committee (Legal)—Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo (Spain)

The General Committee (steering committee) is composed of the President, the 21 Vice Presidents, and the Chairs of the six Main Committees of the General Assembly.

Security Council

The Security Council is composed of five members designated in the Charter as permanent (China, France, Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States) and 10 members elected by the General Assembly for 2-year terms ending December 31 of the year given in the heading:

2005: Algeria, Benin, Brazil, the Philippines, and Romania

2006: Argentina, Denmark, Greece, Japan, and Tanzania

On October 10, the Assembly elected the Congo, Ghana, Peru, Qatar, and Slovakia as members of the Security Council for 2-year terms of office beginning January 1, 2006.

Trusteeship Council

The Trusteeship Council is composed of the United States and the other four permanent members of the Security Council (China, France, Russian Federation, and the United Kingdom).

In 1994, the Trusteeship Council adopted an amendment to its rules of procedure stating that it will meet in the future only on request. The Council did not meet in 2005.

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

ECOSOC is composed of 54 members elected by the General Assembly for 3-year terms ending December 31 of the year given in the heading:

2005: Azerbaijan, Benin, Congo, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, and Senegal

2006: Armenia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Canada, Colombia, Indonesia, Italy, Mauritius, Namibia, Nigeria, Panama, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, and the United States of America

2007: Albania, Australia, Brazil, Chad, China, Costa Rica, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Guinea, Iceland, India,

Lithuania, Mexico, Pakistan, Russia, South Africa, Thailand, and the United Kingdom

The General Assembly elected Angola, Austria, Benin, Cuba, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Japan, Madagascar, Mauritania, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sri Lanka, and Turkey for 3-year terms beginning on January 1, 2006. All were elected on October 17.

International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice consists of 15 members elected by the General Assembly and Security Council for 9-year terms ending on February 5 of the year shown in parentheses. The judges, as of December 31, 2005, listed in order of precedence, are:

Shi Jiuyong, China (2012), President
Raymond Ranjeva, Madagascar (2009), Vice President
Gilbert Guillaume, France (2009)*
Abdul G. Koroma, Sierra Leone (2012)
Vladlen S. Vereshchetin, Russian Federation (2006)
Rosalyn Higgins, United Kingdom (2009)
Gonzalo Parra-Aranguren, Venezuela (2009)
Pieter H. Kooijmans, Netherlands (2006)
Francisco Rezek, Brazil (2006)
Awn Shawkat Al-Khasawneh, Jordan (2009)
Thomas Burgenthal, United States (2006)
Nabil Elaraby, Egypt (2006)
Hisashi Owada, Japan (2012)
Bruno Simma, Germany (2012)
Peter Tomka, Slovakia (2012)
Ronny Abraham, France (2009)**

*resigned, effective February 11, 2005

**elected February 15, 2005, to complete the term for Gilbert Guillaume after his resignation

UN Secretariat

The Secretariat, one of the principal organs of the United Nations, services the other UN bodies, administering the programs and policies laid down by them. It is headed by the Secretary-General, who is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council for a five-year renewable term. Secretary-General Kofi Annan began his first term on January 1, 1997, and was reappointed to a second term which began on January 1, 2002. The Secretariat has a staff drawn from about 170 countries.

Kofi Annan, Secretary-General

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Louise Frechette, Deputy Secretary-General

Nobuyasu Abe, Under Secretary-General, Department for Disarmament Affairs

K.Y. Amoako (to August); Abdoulie Janneh (from September) Executive Secretary (rank of Under Secretary-General), Economic Commission for Africa

Catherine Bertini (to April 2005); Christopher Burnham (from May 2005), Under Secretary-General, Department of Management

Mark Malloch Brown, Chef de Cabinet (rank of Under Secretary-General)

Chen Jian, Under Secretary-General, Department for General Assembly and Conference Services

Antonio Maria Costa, Director General (rank of Under Secretary-General), UN Office at Vienna; Executive Director of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime

Jan Egeland, Under Secretary-General, Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

Jean-Marie Guéhenno, Under Secretary-General, Department of Peacekeeping Operations

Nicholas Michel, Under Secretary-General, Office of Legal Affairs

Dileep Nair (to April 2005); Inga-Britt Ahlenius (from July 2005), Under Secretary-General, Office of Internal Oversight Services;

Jose Antonio Ocampo, Under Secretary-General, Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Sir Kieran Prendergast (to June 2005); Ibrahim A. Gambari (from July 2005), Under Secretary-General, Department of Political Affairs

Shashi Tharoor, Under Secretary-General, Department of Public Information

Klaus Toepfer, Director General, UN Office at Nairobi; Executive Director, UN Environment Program

David Veness, Under Secretary-General, Safety and Security

The **Senior Management Group** is a committee of senior UN managers that serves as the Secretary-General's cabinet and the central policy planning body of the United Nations. It comprises Secretary-General Kofi Annan (Chair), Deputy Secretary-General Louise Frechette, all of the Under Secretary-Generals, and the following:

Louise Arbour, High Commissioner for Human Rights

Marek Belka, Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Europe

Anwarul Chowdhury,
High Representative for Least Developed Countries,
Landlocked, and Small Island Developing States

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Kim Hak-Su,
Executive Secretary, Economic and Social Commission for
Asia and the Pacific

Ruud Lubbers (to February 2005); Antonio Manuel de Oliveira
Guterres (from May 2005), High Commissioner for
Refugees

José Luis Machinea
Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Latin
America and the Caribbean

Mark Malloch Brown (to January 2005); Kemal Dervis (from August
2005), Administrator, UN Development Program

James T. Morris, Executive Director, World Food Program

Thoraya Obaid, Executive Director, UN Population Fund

Sergei A. Ordzhonikidze, Director General, UN Office at Geneva

Supachai Panitchpakdi (from May 2005)
Secretary-General, UN Conference on Trade and
Development

Mervat M. Tallawy
Executive Secretary, Economic and Social Commission for
Western Asia

Anna K. Tibaijuka, Executive Director, UN-HABITAT

Ann M. Venneman, Executive Director, UN Children's Fund

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